Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE 8 Gismonda.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8—The Sporting Duchess. AMERICAN THEATRE-8-Burmah. BIJOU-8:15-Gentleman Joe. BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-Robin Hood. COLUMBUS THEATRE 8:15-The White Slave.

DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Countess Gucki. EDEN MUSEE-Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Marriage

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15 The Governor of Kentucky.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Chimmle Fadden. GARRICK THEATRE-8:15—A Social Highwayman, GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-In Old Kentucky. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15—The Wigard of the

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:10-The Heart of HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Black Sheep.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Die Hauben Lerche. LYCEUM THEATRE-3-Lecture-8:15-The Prisoner of

GLYMPIA THEATRE-8:15-Marguerite PALMER'S THEATRE—8:10-For the Crown. PASTOR'S-12:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vandeville PROCTOR'S-12 a. m. to 12 p. m .- Vaudeville. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8:10-Mayourn

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Leland's Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Venezuelan dispute was discussed in the English House of Commons peeches favoring arbitration were made by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, John Dillon and others. === General Weyler issued proclamations threatening death or life imprisonment to those who assisted the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Paris "Figaro," in which he says that the cordial union of England and France assures the peace of Europe. —— At a meeting of the Society of Authors in London the resolution condemning the peace address recently issued

CONGRESS.-Both houses in session. Senate: Mr. Davis spoke on the Monroe Doctrine Mr. Mitchell presented the majority report in favor of seating Colonel Dupont, of Delaware the Military Academy Appropriation bill was considered. - House: The Agricultural Appro printion bill was discussed, and the Urgent De ficiency bill sent to conference; Mr. Quigg introduced a bill appropriating \$5,600,000 for a new custom house in New-York.

DOMESTIC .- Governor Morton signed surance Retaliation bill; the State Senate passed the Robbins resolution directing the Attorney General to investigate the alleged Coal Trust = A conflagration in Troy caused the loss of the lives of a number of working girls and great destruction of property. === The cold caused record-breaking temperature in Northern New-York == The pugilists, Fitzsimmons and Maher, signed new articles to fight near El Paso, Tex., on Friday next. === Bernard J. Ford. ex-Superintendent of the New-Jersey State House pleaded non vult to five indictments for maltensance in office. ____ Jersey City business men appealed to the State Legislature at Trenton for a law to tax railways and private individuals

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- According to Mr. Dunn, yesterday was the coldest day since the establishment of the Weather Bureau here twenty-five years ago, the lowest temperature being 6.4 degrees below zero. - The mute hovs Fitzgerald, charged with the murder of Eglau, were discharged. - The last ball for this season was given by the Patriarchs at Deimonico's. === The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Catholic Club was celebrated. === The sale of the David H. King, jr., collection of paintings was begun. —— The Marti Association held its first annual charity ball at the Lenox Lyceum in aid of the Cuban cause. —— Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, adjudged the Pennsylvania Railway to be in contempt of court. === Stocks dull and strong.

THE WEATHER -Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 12 degrees; lowest, zero; average, 4%.

Many people were tempted to believe yesterday that Dr. Nansen had come to town and brought the North Pole with him. For it was the coldest day that has ever been endured here since the establishment of the Weather Bureau in this city, more than a quarter of a century ago, and it is no mere figure of speech to assert that New-York was chilled to the marrow. Possibly some citizens, however, are so constituted as to derive consolation from the knowledge that there were other places in the United States where the temperature was many degrees lower.

More than a week has elapsed since the murder of Professor Max Eglau, but no satisfactory clew leading toward the perpetrator of the crime has been found. For after being arrested, set at liberty and then again arrested, the two deaf mute Fitzgerald brothers have been once more restored to freedom, the Grand Jury having yesterday dismissed the complaint against them on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to hold them for trial. The police are, therefore, in much the same position with regard to the crime as they were eight days ago, with this difference, that the murderer has had that interval in which to cover his tracks.

That the enormous population within the limits of the Greater New-York will, before many years, be compelled to reach beyond present sources for an adequate supply of water is conceded by thoughtful people, and the suggestion of Mr. Alfred T. White, recently at the head of Brooklyn's City Works Department, that the Delaware River be tapped at Port Jervis, brings ap numerous interesting problems. The question of transportation of the water involves some stupendous engineering problems, and the possibility of building the new East River bridge in such a way that conduits or pipes may be carried by the span has already aroused discussion

among engineers. The subject at this time is one of interesting speculation only, so far as the people in general are concerned, but as the present Brooklyn Commissioner points out, it is one for the public authorities to consider carefully with reference to the future.

Although the proclamations just issued by the new Captain-General of Cuba are horrifying, their immediate effect has been to send up several points the price of Spanish Government bonds and to increase the popular demand for them. Indeed, they have never since the outbreak of the insurrection stood so high or shown so much firmness as since General Weyler's announcement of the policy that he intends to pursue in Cuba. Meanwhile the reports of our Consul-General at Hayana, which were made public yesterday by the State Department, show an alarming, but under the circumstances not astonishing, decline in the sugar industry of the island, the figures up to January 31 giving only 23,000 tons for this year's crop, as against 145,337 during the same period last year.

THE "BETTER ELEMENT" WILL STAY.

There are three classes of persons now paying special attention to the local Republican situation who seem particularly anxious that the protest of honest Republicans in this county against the fraudulent usurpation of executive functions by the Lauterbach so-called Repuba bolt from the party. They are: First, Demothat portends division in the ranks of their opponents; second, the Mugwump Contingent whose ruling principle is that anything coherent, organized and unified must necessarily be iniquitous in its aims and totally depraved in its methods. The members of this select and superior body of folks-if they can be called a bodynaturally delight in anything that contains the promise or threat of disintegration, disturbance and scatteration. The third class consists of the adherents of the Lanterbach faction, who are much more interested in retaining possession of the machinery of the party for business purposes of their own than in harmonizing and unifying the party upon a basis of common honesty, which, while strengthening the party, would weaken their own hold upon power. These last have been exhibiting considerable activity and manifesting unusual indications of excitement during the last two or three days. To quell this intellectual disturbance and re-

store calm to the minds of all these persons. The Tribune takes leave to say that all of them are flying wide and beating the air over their own vain imaginings. The protest of honest Republicans against the Lauterbach usurpation does not in the remotest sense threaten the integrity of the Republican party or portend disruption even within the comparatively narrow limits of New-York County. Its significance is simply thisand The Tribune is only repeating now what it has been saying from the time when the Lauterbach conspiracy first began unfolding itselfthat thousands of honest Republicans in this county will not recognize the legitimacy of the claim which the so-called Republican County body of the party. Will they bolt, then? Ridiculous! Why should they? What is there for them to bolt against? Certainly nothing in the cardinal doctrines of the party. They have not been changed, nor is there any effort on foot to change them. Republicans, who believe in Protection and Sound Money, have no idea of leaving the party because the machinery of party organization in this county has fallen into the hands of a corrupt gang of political traders and self-seekers. They are not so weak and silly as to kick themselves out of a party in whose principles they have an abiding faith just because a local branch of the party machinery has fallen into dishonest hands. That would be the height of ibsurdity.

Nor is there any ground for a bolt on account the whole State for that high place, and as to any succeeding political event there has been no development of conditions that would justify remote possibilities. There may be, and no doubt are, serious objections in the minds of many Republicans to the selection of seventywould be simply so many pawns in the hands has used Governor Morton's good name and almsed his good nature up to the point where sacrifice becomes necessary and compromise use ful. But they have so much confidence in the ultimate good sense of that representative body of Republicans that they have no fear that Mr. Platt with his seventy-two votes, or any other Boss with similar potentiality, will bring about an unfit nomination, or one which would furnish the pretext for a bolt. Even if Mr. Platt should be enabled by his control of the machinery of the party to swing the whole delegation at his own sweet will, there is nothing in that situation-revolting, as it must be, to the minds of honest and self-respecting Republicans-to warrant a bolt.

No: there is nothing whatever in the talk which the Platt-Lauterbach people are indulging in about a bolt of the "better element." Whether Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach have or have not any use for it-which, they say with effusion, they have not-the "better element" will stay in the Republican party. It will stay without sacrificing principle or self-respect. It will stay because that is its proper place. It will stay because of the conviction that the Republican party has a record and a history which are the rightful inheritance of its "better element." It will claim its inheritance. And it will not be driven out by the Platts and Lauterbachs or by any other Bosses or combination of Bosses. Right here in New-York County it will stay, it will be patient, it will wait. And some time it will happen-maybe not to-day, nor to-morrow, but some time-that the executive body of the Republican party, founded in fraud and perpetuated in crime, will see that it is in violation of good policy, as well as of common decency, to sneer at the "better element" in the course of a song-and-dance jubilee in Avenue A.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

At the first session of every new Congress many bills are presented for the reorganization of the Army and the Navy. This year the Army bills are even more numerous than usual. Major General Nelson A. Miles, the commanding general of the Army, reinforces what The Tribune has already asserted when he says that one great obstacle to legislation concerning the reorganization of the Army has been the want of harmony among officers, and the efforts that have been made by individuals to urge special legislation that would in some way directly or indirectly benefit themselves, regardless of possible serious injury to others. There is already much reason to doubt the passage of any of the bills for Army reorganization at this session; and, while the condition of the Treasury is one of the serious questions that stand in the way, it is not so much on this account that action on the bills is delayed, as because of the strong differences of opinion among officers who get the ears of mem-

bers. What is said about Army legislation may also

for the reorganization of the Navy. The real, or day, in the tone of a real statesman: "I for my at least the most serious, obstacle in the way of reorganization legislation is the officers themselves, and, as a Representative in Congress said a day or two ago: "Unless they bury their differ-"ences and show a more united front to Con-"gress, make it appear that it is the general good "of the service, not selfish ends, they are striving "for, I have no hope of anything being done, now "or hereafter." The situation suggests that there "ish commerce and enterprise would be the is, in the Army at least, too much or too strong individualism when it comes to a question of passing a law to put the service on what is believed to be a modern footing. Special legislation | land. She wants to serve her own interests, that is, as General Miles says, victous legislation, and private communications. It should not be diffiand get together for the general benefit. Then, for delaying action.

SETTLING THE SEAL QUESTION.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate is about to report favorably a bill designed to end, once for all, the controversy about the fur seals of Behring Sea. Briefly stated, it prolican County Committee should take the form of vides for three things: First, for the prompt conclusion and proclamation of a temporary crats, who naturally enough rejoice in anything modus vivendi between this Government and yearly catch of seals and for protecting them ing, but it would be logical. But if she simply from indiscriminate slaughter. Next, for further negotiations with the same Governments for a permanent system of preserving and cultivating absurd effort the hetter. the seals. And finally, in case neither of the foregoing ends can be attained, for the immediate extermination of the seals, or at least of all the herds which make the Pribyloff Islands their home. That is contemplated only as a last desperate resort. But it is contemplated, and it is by no means improbable that it is what we shall actually come to as the only means of getting rid of far greater cylls. For that the present system of pelagic scaling should be perpetuated is incontinue this horrible maining and torturing. and dooming innumerable victims to die in prolonged agony from wounds and starvation.

Yet it is to be doubted if ever a more extraoring millions of money, convoking international ject of contention! It is as if we could not agree about the terms on which people might visit Ningara Falls, and about preserving order there, and so determined to abolish the Falls alto-Committee makes to recognition as the executive are not only a great natural phenomenon, but dictate to the majority are also something that appeals to our sense of as though they were pirates and outlaws, and exterminate them from the face of the earth. It would seem a rouring farce if it were not a most woful tragedy.

There need be no mistake in placing the blame for this deplarable outcome of years of controversy. The United States and Great Britain are of differences of opinion regarding the next po- jointly charged with the task of policing those. North against any barter with those who threatlitical event, which is the selection of delegates | seas and preventing illegal scaling which is al | en to destroy Protection unless they can debase to the convention to nominate a candidate for ways cruel, wasteful and wicked. The United the currency. President. There is no hostility to Governor States has faithfully endeavored to fulfil that The silver force is fading so rapidly since its serious consideration of a bolt on account of these | ent arrangement has come to be one which forsubjects license to harry and slaughter the seals British Government long ago; and this, also, that such an inequitable and barbarous arrangement could not last long, but would inevitably provoke some catastrophe. Certainly the menace contained in this bill should make these facts clear, and rouse the British Government to proper action. For it is not an empty menace. United States Government means it in deadly that deplorable alternative or not.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The Russo-Turkish treaty is, of course, a tremendous blow to the old anti-Russian policy of England. It is a destructive commentary upon the "Asian mystery" business to which Disraeli so largely devoted his spectacular talents. It must be a humiliating thing to Lord Salisbury. Nor, indeed, is it a thing that the civilized world in general can regard with pleasure, for it is an alliance between two semi-barbarous Powers, and will insure the continuance of semi-barbarous rule in the East. This latter is, however, such a consideration as does not greatly count in European diplomacy, which is usually wholly selfish in its aims and motives. Apart from mere humane sentiment, then, there is no reason why Great Britain should not acquiesce in this new move of Russia; nor why she should not actually come to a perfectly friendly understanding with the great Northern Power. Whatever cause she may have had in years past for opposing and thwarting Russia at every step, she can have none now, unless on the extreme ground of resisting the development of a reactionary, tyrannical and half-savage Power, for the sake of humanity and civilization in general.

Constantinople is no longer the gateway to India. The Sucz Canal has taken its place as such. England practically owns the canal, and Egypt itself. She has therefore lost interest in Constantinople, and may well afford to let Russia have it. That will make Russia a Mediterranean Power, it is true. But she is that already, in all but name. She keeps a fleet there, with French dockvards as its base of supply. It will be no harder to guard against the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean then than now. And it would be the part of wisdom to let Russia reach unfrozen sens in the Mediterranean rather than in the Persian Gulf. In Asia, too, there may well be peace between the old-time rivals. Suppose Russia gets a footbold in Corea or Northern China, for an always-open terminal port for her Siberian railroad, what harm could it do England? Commercially, it could never hope to rival Hong Kong. From a military point of view, it could not menace the Empire. England could out five ships there to Russia's one any day. Besides, there is Japan, building a navy of a hundred and fifty vessels. With her for an ally

be said, in part at least, concerning legislation recognized these facts when he said, the other "part frankly state that, so far, for example, from outlet for Russia in the Pacific Ocean which "should not be icebound half the year, I should utterances are listened to with attention, if not "welcome such a result as a distinct advance in "this far-distant region, and I am convinced not "merely that Russia would gain by it, that the "world generally would gain by it, but that Brit-"gainers."

There is, in fact, no good reason for thinking Russia wants to do anything inimical to Engis all. She wants a port in European waters that all efforts to benefit a few at the expense of | will be free from fee all the year, and she wants many are certain to meet with strong opposition | a similar port on the Pacific coast of Asia. If and result in failure. Members of both houses she got them, she would probably be satisfied. of Congress declare that they are annoyed by Of course she would extend her commerce. But the selfish pleas and protests sent to them as | it is idle to imagine she would or could become a serious rival of Great Britain. She has no cult for the officers to lay aside individual desires | right to steal such a port; no more than England and France and other Powers have to grab land and not until then, will Congress have no excuse | right and left. But surely England has no right to reproach her for so doing. The fact is, a certain party in England, perhaps the majority of the English people, have for years been making a sort of bogie out of Russia. In consequence England's energies have been largely devoted to an endeavor to keep Russia shut up in the smallest possible compass. That is a dangerous experiment, with nations as well as with steam. A safety-valve is really a means of safety. If England wants to crush Russia because the latter is a menace to freedom and progress, well Great Britain, Japan and Russia for limiting the and good. That would be an extreme proceedwants to keep Russia shut up and away from competition with her, the sooner she quits the

NINETEEN YEARS.

"A critical year for the Republican party," men say. That is true only if it is possible that trading besses who care nothing for principles, and who think of the people only as dupes to be guilled, may improperly obtain undue influence in Republican councils. To this end they will be as ready to barter with silver assistant Democrats as others have been to barter with Tamtolerable. Common humanity forbids it. Far many, and it is therefore of the utmost imporbetter would it be to kill all the seals off in an tance to get a true measure of the silver force. expeditious and businesslike manner than to In the analysis of votes in the House for six Omaha line and north of Virginia had become practically solid against silver colnage. fourteen States between the Mississippi and the dinary proposition was made by the Government Atlantic, with Iowa and Minnesota west of the of a great Power. For years the scaling question | Mississippi, and Delaware, Maryland and West has been a vexed one. The greatest two Powers Virginia from the old South, cast 176 votes in the world have been negetiating over it, mak- against and only 6 for free coinage. These nine ing treaties, sending out naval expeditions, spend- teen States have a population of 26,000,000 out of 63,000,000 in 1890, and have 244 electoral courts of arbitration, and all but going to war. Votes, aganist 203 from all other States. The Finally, all these things having miserably failed, thirteen Western States beyond the Iowa-Ne it is seriously proposed to destroy utterly the ob- braska line are not united, as the Northern are, for three of them are against free coluage and one is divided, but in all they have only 5,811,933 population, or 9.23 per cent of the whole; and this force, even if united, being less than a tenth gether. It is worse than that, because the seals of the people, the barter-makers would suffer to

It is best for every active Republican to tak humanity. Outside of the human race itself, the note of these facts, so that he may know exactly impressive spectacle than that of the yearly visit | be no protection" or that "all the sliver States of the seals to their favorite island haunts. Yet will holt" are made a pretext for urging some because of the savage greed for gold, and be-fatal compressible. Fatal, because the solid North cause of utter unscrupulousness in seeking grait | would not stand any such betrayal of its rights ification of that greed, this Nation is moved to and its prosperity at the demand of less than a send forth a military and naval expedition tenth of the people. If the solid North should against those harmless and interesting creatures. be disgusted and broken by dishonoring concessions, then, indeed, there might be danger. Otherwise there is absolutely none. For with the solid North, nineteen States, would be found Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and California from the divided West, and Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri from the divided South, 30 Western and 42 Southern votes to Join the 244 from the

Morton as the candidate of the Republicans of task, and has done all that it was possible for rule or rule or rule was uncovered that it may one Power alone to do. Great Britain has made | not serve the purpose of political tricksters even no such endeavor, but has deliberately neglected until after the National Convention. On Monday her evident moral and legal duty. So the press was shown its loss of 50 votes in the House out of 149, and of eight out of twenty-five States blds United States citizens to go scaling, and since 1862. To-day let there be contrasted the imposes vast trouble and expense upon the vote by which Mr. Bland rushed through his United States Government, but relieves the Brit- Free Columne bill, November 5, 1877-the bill two delegates to the National Convention who ish Government therefrom, and gives British which was modified in the Senate because it could not have been passed without modification of Mr. Platt, to be played in the game after he at their will. This should have been clear to the over the veto of President Hayes. At that time silver columns controlled eight States of the North, the division of sections being the same Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; six States of the West, although seven which they now control were not then admitted, and twelve of the South, Florida being on the same side, in fact, though earnest, and is perfectly able to execute it both members were absent. The vote by parties promptly and thoroughly. It rests with Great and by sections compared with the vote this year Britain to say whether we shall be driven to is a history of the fruit of nineteen years' agitation for free coinage:

1877, Total., 80 28 8 1 75 5 1890, Total., 6 176 17 12 67 34 The vote in 1877 from the East was very small, as the bill was passed by a trick when most of the Eastern members had gone home over Sunday, because assignment had been made for a different bill Monday morning, and it was rushed through without a word of debate in their absence. Even with more than three-quarters of the votes, for about twenty of the absentees were paired on each side, the men who have scolded incessantly about "the crime of 1873" did not venture to deal honestly in trying to revive free coinage. But the contrast in votes cast for the measure then and now is of tremendous force. It is recommended to those who think that the Republic and its industries must be saved by a barter with this swiftly fading faction which is trying to bully the United States. The naked truth is that the traders themselves know there is no sort of danger from the threatened bolt of silver men, for if they should go off in a body and join the Democrats of the South, the conspiracy would be beaten by over two-thirds of the electoral votes. But the traders want to use the silver delegates and the fear of a rumpus, in order to control the nomination for a man of their choice. That is the milk in the for dog-in-the-manger factionists.

FISTS VERSUS GUNS. It is always good to hear from a great public character who has momentarily passed from sight, even though it may be only for the purpose of reviving a trite moral, or suggesting a wornout thought. At one time Mr. John L. Sullivan, of Boston, occupied a considerable share of what might be called the intellectual processes of a large portion of mankind. He was at one time a large figure in the dally procession of events. He had whipped everybody who had ever met him in a square competition in a certain high class of athletic contests which depended upon the fullest development of physical qualities. He had earned, and in the special field in which he contended was well entitled to, the position of champion. In his specialty he was England could laugh at anything Russia might | by all odds the greatest of his time. Judged by all standards, he could have stood in front of all | there are several months without any. Holidays ever hope to do in those waters. Mr. Ralfour

or any of the Greeks who made themselves are not like hits in a base all game. It is not famous in the great games of Delphi or the Isthmus and emerged triumphant. He was and "regarding with fear and jealousy a commercial is to-day a big fellow. When he turns to the discussion of methods of personal warfare his with respect.

Mr. Sullivan, of Boston, has written a letter on the making of Blue Laws and the Puritanical persecution of those who engage in the manly sport of boxing to "The New-York World"; rightly judging that great newspaper, in view of its vigorous campaign for the preservation of the personal rights of saloonkeepers and other victims of a tyrannical police, to be the proper medium for his communication to his fellowmen. Mr. Sullivan frankly admits that his sensibilities have been injured. He may be brawny of body, but he is also tender of soul and a fellow of infinite teeling. Speaking more in sorrow than in anger, he says: "It hurts me to see what "a fuss our lawmakers are having over such in-"nocent and manly sport as boxing. If there "was more boxing and fewer rifle galleries we "would be better off." Then, as he looks about him in the Wild West from which he writes and notes the sad havoe played with insurance actuaries' tables by miscellaneous gun practice, he says, with a burst of homely vigor: "I don't "like this gun business. A true man should be "able to take care of himself with the weapons "provided by Nature." Next he gives way to scorn at the degenerate tone of modern legislators, who no longer encourage jousts as in the brave days of old and turn faint at the sight of blood, and are squeamish at the thought of bulls, cocks and rats being tortured for amusement. With fine Irony he satirizes attempts to deprive people of innocent amusement in the name of virtue, and remarks that before long golf will be too popular, and that our lawmakers will find it convenient to prohibit that sport.

Now, we confess to a feeling of sympathy with Mr. Suffivan on the "gun business." We are under the impression that a Tennessee Judge having a disagreement with a lawyer, instead of settling it with a gun would do better-would. as Mr. Sullivan felicitously remarks, be more of "a true man" if he took care of himself only with the weapons provided by Nature. We do not wish to be understood as giving our approval to the use of gunpowder as a negotiator either in legal or domestic disputes. If there must be trials of strength in such cases, doubtless the weapons provided by Nature are as effective, less deadly and better avoid the introduction into quarrels of Pharisalcal, distant and supercilious airs on either side. At the same time it is to be remembered that Mr. Sullivan is not entirely a fair judge of the gun as a war weapon. Its influence on him has been rather peaceful. It would be difficult to say how many more scalps would be difficult to say how many more scaps
he might have on his belt, or how many more
photographs of "Men I Have Mashed" in his
collection, but for uncertainty on his part conhe might have on his belt, or how many more photographs of "Men I Have Mashed" in his cerning their relations to the gun business. Even a champion hesitates to run up against a walking armory or to "break its face" for being "sassy." Besides, every man likes power. Mr. Sullivan, being one of the strongest men of his time, might dominate affairs and hold the place for which his physique fits him as a leader of men but that his weaker fellows take a mean didn't klas me.

He-But do you suppose I am selfish enough to think only of myself?—(Rehoboth Sunday Herald. Yet the habit is by no means universal, and so Mr. Sullivan has had a measure of success in winning his own way in the world, and, naturally, he is concerned about customs which may descrive him of his vested rights to dominate a situation with his fists. How is he going to maintain his reputation as a fighter if he has to go about in fear that every man he wants to hit will be low enough to draw a gun?

We have not had much cold weather this winter, but such as we have had has been in prime

The worst anticipations of General Weyler's cruelty are more than fulfilled by his own proclamation. According to that delectable document, any person who innocently repeats a story of United States Government, the work of demolition a Spanish defeat or an insurgent victory which goes merrily on. According to a man who visited a Spanish defeat or an insurgent victory with a some one else may have told him commits a quarries are discharging three blasts a day of capital crime. And yet General Weyler says the twelve charges each. Insurgents are a mere set of cut-throats!

The majority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is in favor of seating Mr. Lupont as Senator from Delaware. That is in accord with justice and common-sense, and the Senate will honor itself by adopting the re-Great expenditures by the various naval

Powers in recent years have brought them tangible results in ships, guns, ammunition and armor. A reference to the tables of the as above defined namely, Pennsylvania, West various navies, especially of Great Britain, will prove that there has been an enormous advance in the last ten years, especially in battle-ships, upon which the fighting strength of a fleet mainly depends. A study of the figures of expenditure of Great Britain for her navy shows how she has built it up. For instance, in 1886 Great Britain's appropriations for the navy amounted to \$66,685,000, while for 1895 the amount was \$93,505,000. For the same year the approprintions for the United States Navy were \$22 .-104,061. The improvement in the fighting qualities of the warship is shown in the fact that the English battle-ship Majestic can throw 38,400 pounds of metal from her heavy guns at the broadside in ten minutes, and that 163 34 the heaviest shot can pierce a thickness of armor-plate equal to 381/2 inches. Nor have torpedo craft been neglected. The torpedo gunboat, a new type of warship, has appeared since 1885; and although some of the foreign ones have not proven wholly successful, it has been demonstrated that they are seaworthy and useful vessels. In the matter of armor, Harveyized steel, averaging about 14 inches in thickness on the largest vessels, has supplanted iron armor. and is far less vulnerable. Cordite is one of the recent inventions in ammunition, and seems to be a trustworthy and useful smokeless powder. This consists of a combination of gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine, with which is also incorporated a certain amount of vaseline, and recent tests have proven its stability and effectiveness,

> If men go to the Dog Show, why shouldn't dogs go to the Man Show? That is what one man thought the other night, when he paid admission for his shaggy Newfoundland friend and took him to see the play.

Senator Gray does not appear especially well working to keep his own State from having its | good Samaritan with the long whiskers and eyedue representation in Congress, or pettifogging glasses happened along and stepped in to protect

It would be a sweet boon to the non-smoking majority if the Manhattan Elevated Railroad would copy the example of the roads in Brooklyn in at least one respect. Over there smokers are restricted to one end of each station platform and to one car of each train. Here they smoke freely on all parts of every platform, and "sneak" lighted cigars and cigarettes into every car.

New-Yorkers thought they were cold yesterday, but, after all, they do not know what cold is. Ours is a mild winter-resort climate, broken by a few cold spells, and the Westerner looks longingly to the time when he can spend his winters here.

In making more holidays, attention should be

the calendar. We now have two only a week

Captain William Davis, who has just died in Mills ville, Penn., at the age of seventy-four, circumnavigated the globe three times, and for three years and nine months was one of the crew of the old and nine months w

well to bunch them.

Emilio de Stefano, a pioneer of the Italian colony in Chicago, who died the other day, was well known

in this city in 1872 as a musician. He received a silver medal for distinguished bravery as a soldier silver medal for under Garibaldi.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, the Editor of "The New-York Evangelist," thus notes an interesting feature of the recent meeting of the National Editorial Association at St. Augustine, Fla., which he attended: "Sitting near the entrance of the hall and thus seeing from end to end, I did not see a and thus seeing from end to end, I did not see a single man touch a glass of wine or mug of lager beer. Father Nugent, from Liverpool, spoke of it with amazement, saying that in England, if over three hundred men sat down together at the table, they would not rise up before some of them would show the effects of liberal potations. I confess that I was surprised at what I could have hardly believed except for the testimony of my own senses, but which was most gratifying, not only for the editorial profession, but for the country which they represent."

M. Eugene-Joseph Courjon, who died in Paris the other day, was an Indian Prince, He belonged to a French family resident in India for centuries, and there created Rajahs of Chandernagore. The Prince was fifty-three years old. His funeral was attended by the members of his race in Paris. "Mrs. Uhl," says "The Detroit Free Press," in

speaking of the wife of Ambassador Uhl, "is a Michigan girl, having been born in Ypsilanti, in the Wolverine State. Her parents were from the western part of New-York. She was a Miss Alice Follett, and received her education principally at schools in her native State, coming East for only a few months. It was in Ypsilanti that twenty years of her married life were spent, but the present home, which the family abandoned to come to Washington, is a beautiful place at Grand Rapids. The family also have a lovely summer home at Charlevolx, on Pine River, one of the indentations in Laky Michigan. Mr. Uhl cares little for sport, but spends much of his time in rewing, a pustime of which he and his wife are both fond. The children love their lakeside home, and the summers there are truly delightful ones. There are four children in the family, the eldest girl being Lucy Foliett, a blond young woman, who has been in society at the capital for two years, and who is one of the most popular assistants at receptions. The next girl is Affectiven, who is still at school near Baitimore, and who will not make her debut yet for some time. The oldest boy is called David, his middle name being Edwin. Young lavid is now in husiness in Grand Rapide, and will doubtless become one of the rising men of the State. The youngest boy's name is Marshall Mortimer, and he is now at a school in Washington. Mrs. Uhl is tall, with gray hair, brown eyes, and an interesting personality. Her face lights up in conversation so much that a photograph of her in repose is almost unrecognizable by her friends. Her talent lies in a musicar direction, and she has taken a most prominent part in the history of her State in regard to that art." It was in Ypsilanti that twenty years

The handsome Queen Memorial Library in Philedelphia has just been formally opened. It is a free Washington, Feb. 17.-William Haywood, confi-

dential secretary to Edwin F. Uhl, has resigned his

place in the State Department. The resignation is

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The official directory of the Roman Cathelie Church in the United States puts the membership of the Church at 9,410 790.

She-You know you would be just as happy if you

Missouri will vote at the next election on the question of making Sedaila the capital of the State, instead of Jefferson City.

"May I take this sent, madam?" said the travel-ling man to a lady in the railroad car. "No. sir." said the female, witheringly; "I have been keeping it for a gentleman."—(Yonkers States-man. If Dr. Nansen really has discovered the North

Pole, the Thirteen Club should give a dinner in honor of the event. The Fram had thirteen men on board.

Eminent Physician (a man with a soft heart)— Well, no; not yet. He seems to be in a seventh heaven over the arrival of that baby, and I hate to intrude on his innocent joy.—New-York Weekly.

Pending the transfer of the Palisades to the

in her best instructive voice, as she guided the child through the museum, "this is a praying machine used by the benighted heathen."
"I don't think that is half as nice as having your praying done by the preachet, like we do, do you mamma" asked the small girl.—(Indianapolis Journamma") asked the small girl.—(Indian

A sieighing party of British soldiers in Halifax, N. S., the other day, decorated the sleighs with for-eign flags, the largest of which was the Stars and Stripes. Commenting on this, a Halifax paper says: "If American soldiers attempted to carry a British flag in the streets of a city in the United States

there would probably be a riot among the jingoists." Exigencies.—"To be sure," said the playwright, warmly, "we chall have a tank in the play. Certainly, Don't you realize that every time the heroine can get into the tank in any way she gets a chance to change her dress? Of course."

As they stood speaking thus they could plainly hear the soubrette trying to beat down the woman who wanted a dollar for shooting at her at the stage entrance.—(Detroit Tribune.

Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, of No. 1,820 N-st., Wash ington, appeals for contributions to rebuild one of the buildings of the Kittrell Industrial School, at Kittrell, N. C. This school, which is for colored children, was recently inspected by Mrs. Hopkins, who declares that she was deeply impressed by its good ranagement and the excellent results ob-

tained on a most economical basis. A Refutation,—"There doesn't seem to be a great

deal of money in stories," remarked the young man with literary aspirations.
"That's where you are palpably mistaken," replied the architect. "Just go out and take a look at that seven-story building I have been putting up."—(Washington Star. Every amateur Sherlock Holmes is distressed over

the course of the detectives who are at work on the murder of Max Egiau, the aged artist, who was killed in the Deaf and Dumb Institute. When his pocketbook, containing \$136, was found hidden in the basement, the detectives allowed the fact to become publicly known. Of course, what they should have done, say the amateurs, was to leave the pocketbook there and keep a watch on it until the murderer came back for it.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, and his staff went on a little junket the other day to the town of Way-cross, in the southern part of the State. On their return the Governor preserved a disnified silence when asked if he had had a good time. A prominent member of the staff, however, was not so reticent, "Tark about your dry towns!" he exclaimed. "Way-cross is the dryest on earth. They don't even allow carpenters down there to carry spirit levels."—(Detroit Free Press. It was only a newsboys' fight, a frequent occur-

rence on Park Rew; cause unknown. This time it was a three-corpered affair. The big boy and two small ones were punching, biting and kicking each other to the definit of a fast-gathering crowd. The big boy was setting a little the best of it when the the weak against the strong. Firmly he grasped the big tyrant by the arms and pulled him off; intention good; results disappointing. In the brief moment that followed both small boys got in two swift bloss each, successfully closing the big boy's eyes, and then ran away. The crowd jeered in a threateging manner. The Samaritan let go his hold and disappeared in the passing throng. The spec tators quickly melted away. The big boy groped blinds about for cold water.

gaid to a proper distribution of dates throughout apart, and two more only ten days apart. Yet

blindly about for cold water.

Never Satisfied.—"Yes, my eldest daughter married for money."

"the is happy, of course?"

"far from it. While she has everything one could with for, she is far from being happy. She loved agother."

"Your second daughter also married, did she not?"

"Yes, she married a man for his good looks."

"I suppose she is happy."

"Indeed, she is not. While her husband is a good provider, he can't afford to give her what her eldest sister receives, and, consequently, she is unhappy."

"And your youngest daughter, the one I always thought so much of, is she married?"

"Yes, she married a man for love."

"Ah, sensible little girl!"

"But her husband is very poor!"

"Still, with all her poverty, she loves the man of her choice, and is, of course, happy?"

"No, indeed. She is the unhapplest of the three."

"San Francisor Vave.